

# Mitigation of CO<sub>2</sub> Geological Use and Storage

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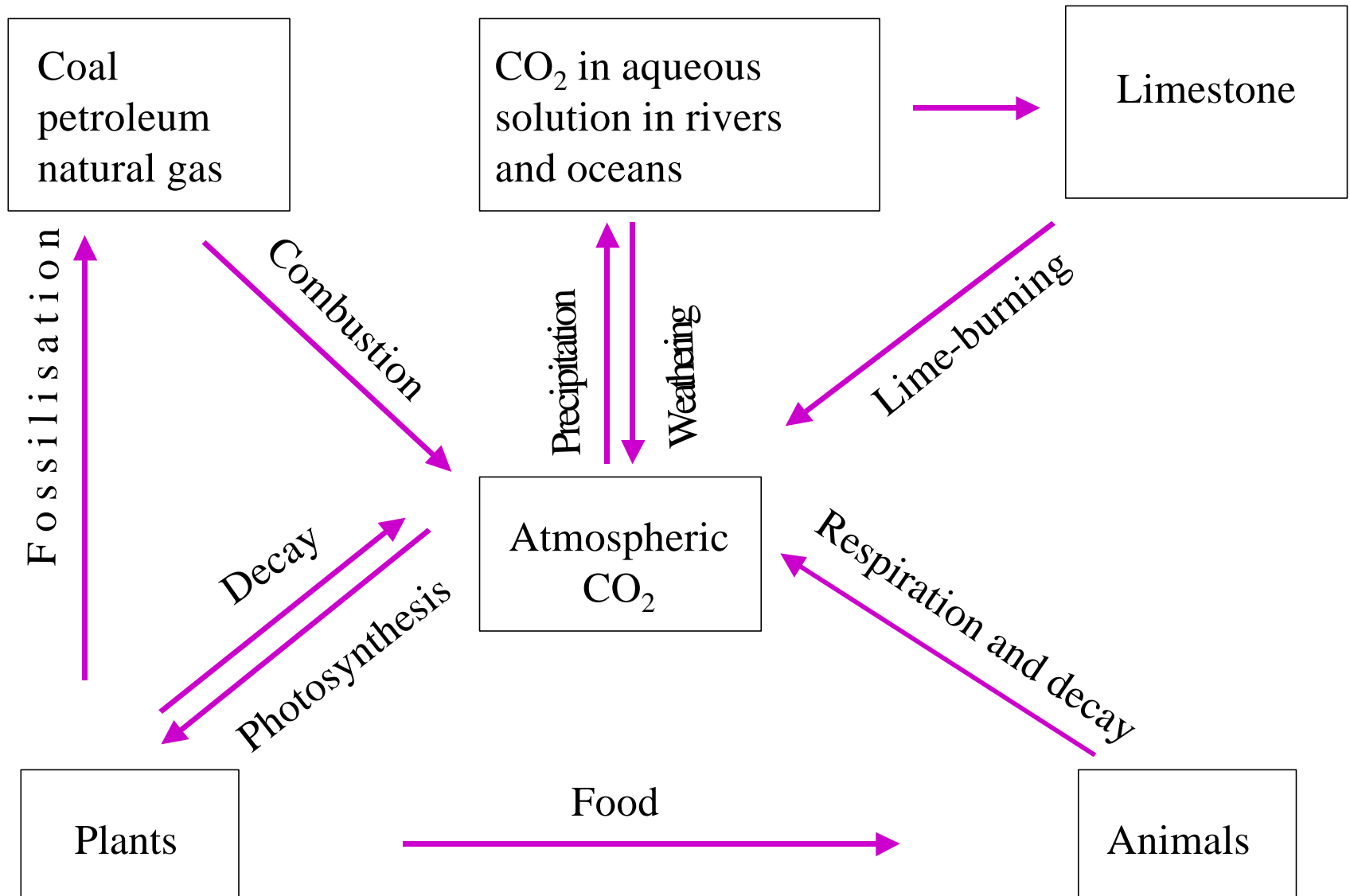
**Edmonton, Alberta T6N 1E4**

**Canada**

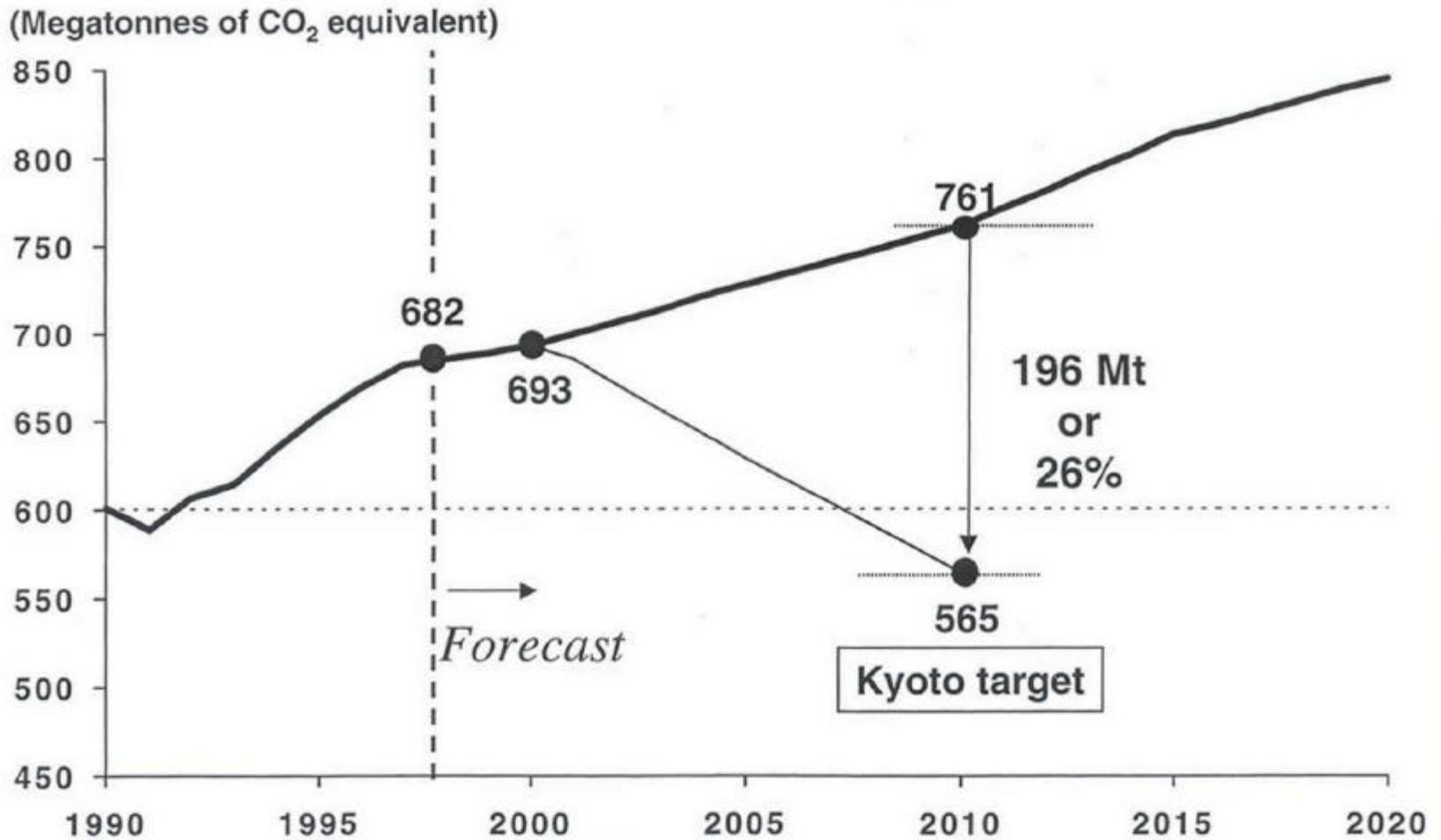
# The Climate Change Debate

- Is there global warming?
- If so, are Greenhouse Gases the main culprit?

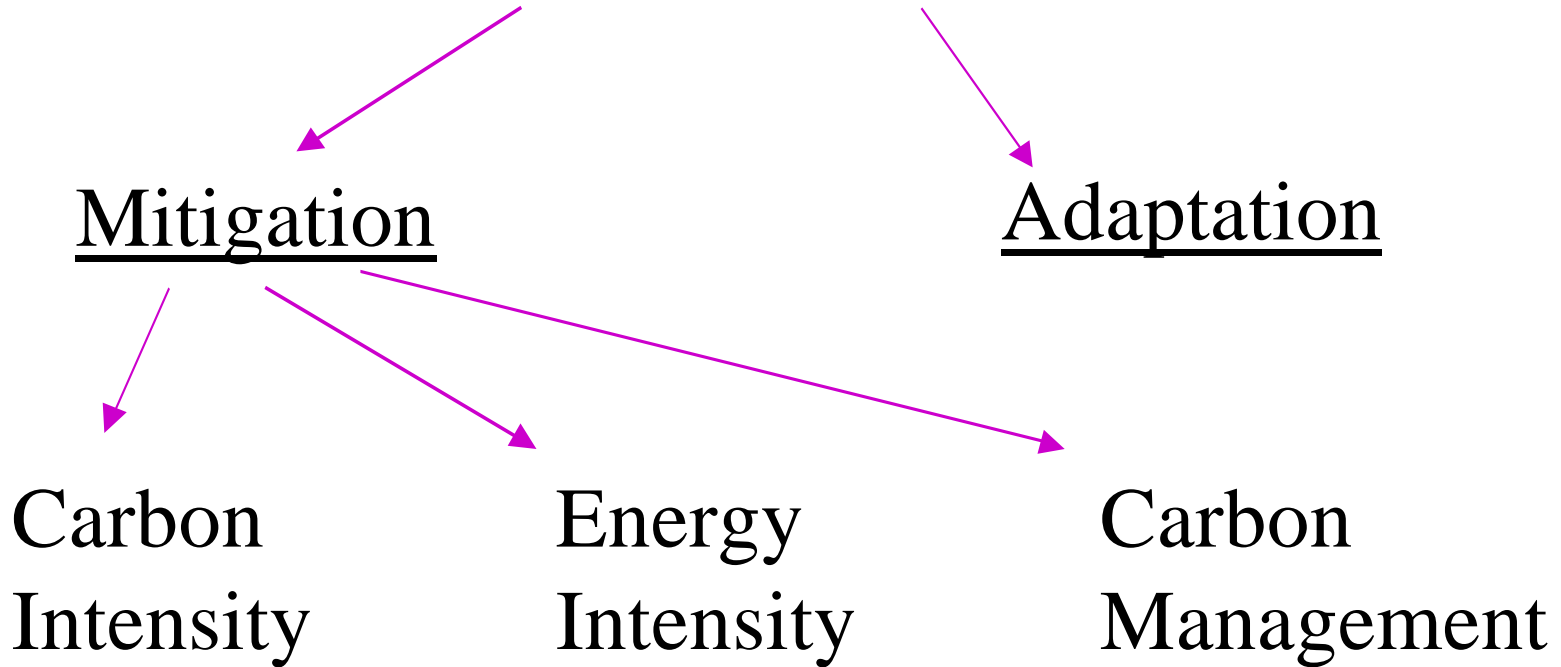
# Geochemical Cycle of Carbon Dioxide



# Canada's Kyoto Challenge



# GHG Control Technologies



# Adaptation – Areas Affected

- Forests
- Deserts
- Glaciers
- Mountain Regions
- Lakes, Streams and Wetlands
- Coastal Systems and Oceans
- Grasslands

# Adaptation - Disciplines

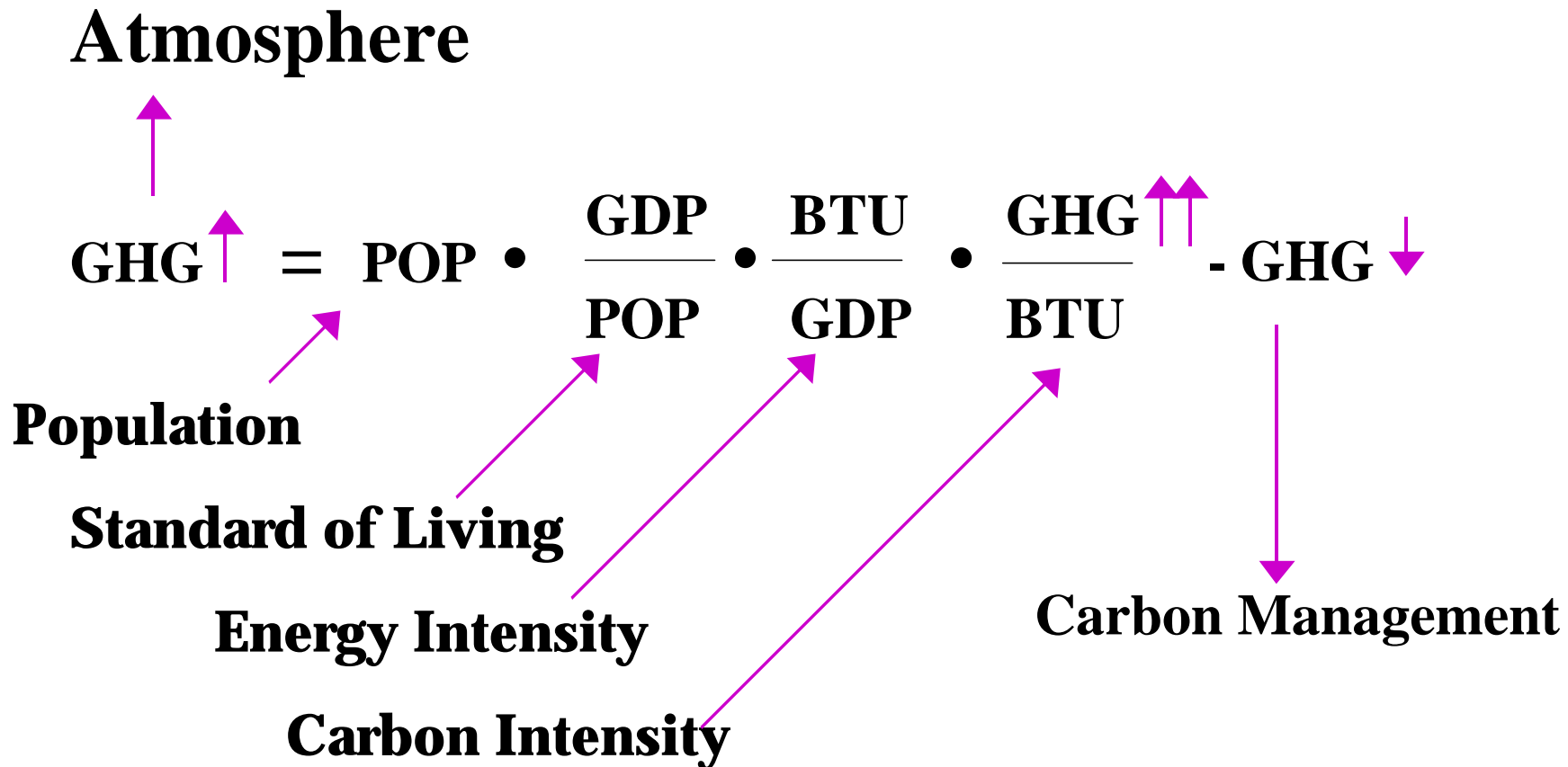
- Water Resource Management
- Food and Fiber (Agriculture)
- Forest Products
- Fisheries
- Weather
- Human Health

# Adaptation - Solutions

- Relocation of populations
- Remanage land areas
- Prevent flooding by building dikes
- Change agriculture patterns
- Provide special health care for affected areas
- Economic assistance
- Practice conservation



# Greenhouse Gas Mitigation Approach



# CO<sub>2</sub> Mitigation Options

## Decarbonization

Lower C/H Ratio

Nuclear

Renewables

## Improved Efficiency

Demand Side

Supply Side

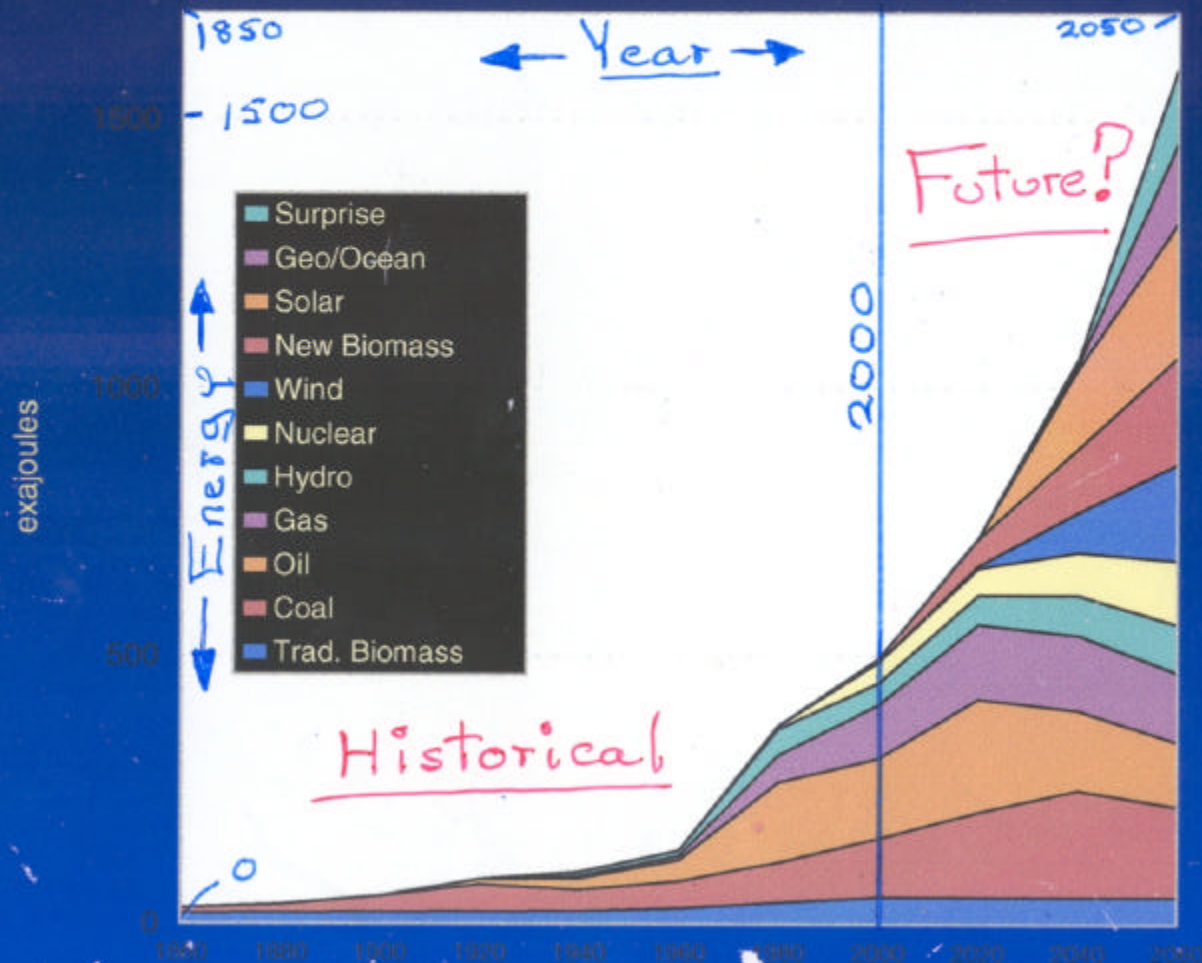
## Sequestration

Direct Capture

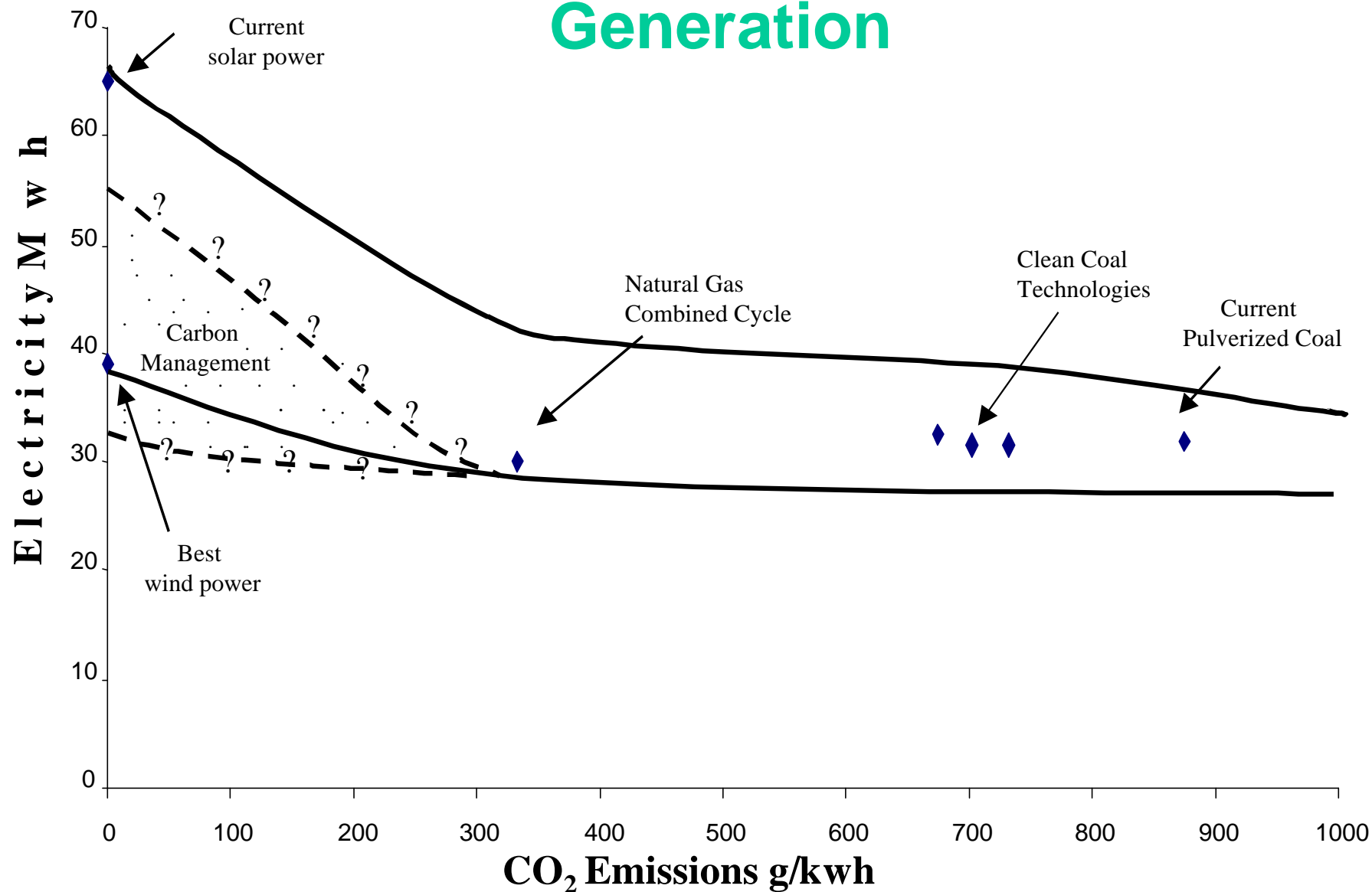
Natural Sinks

# Sustainable Growth Scenario

(Shell International)



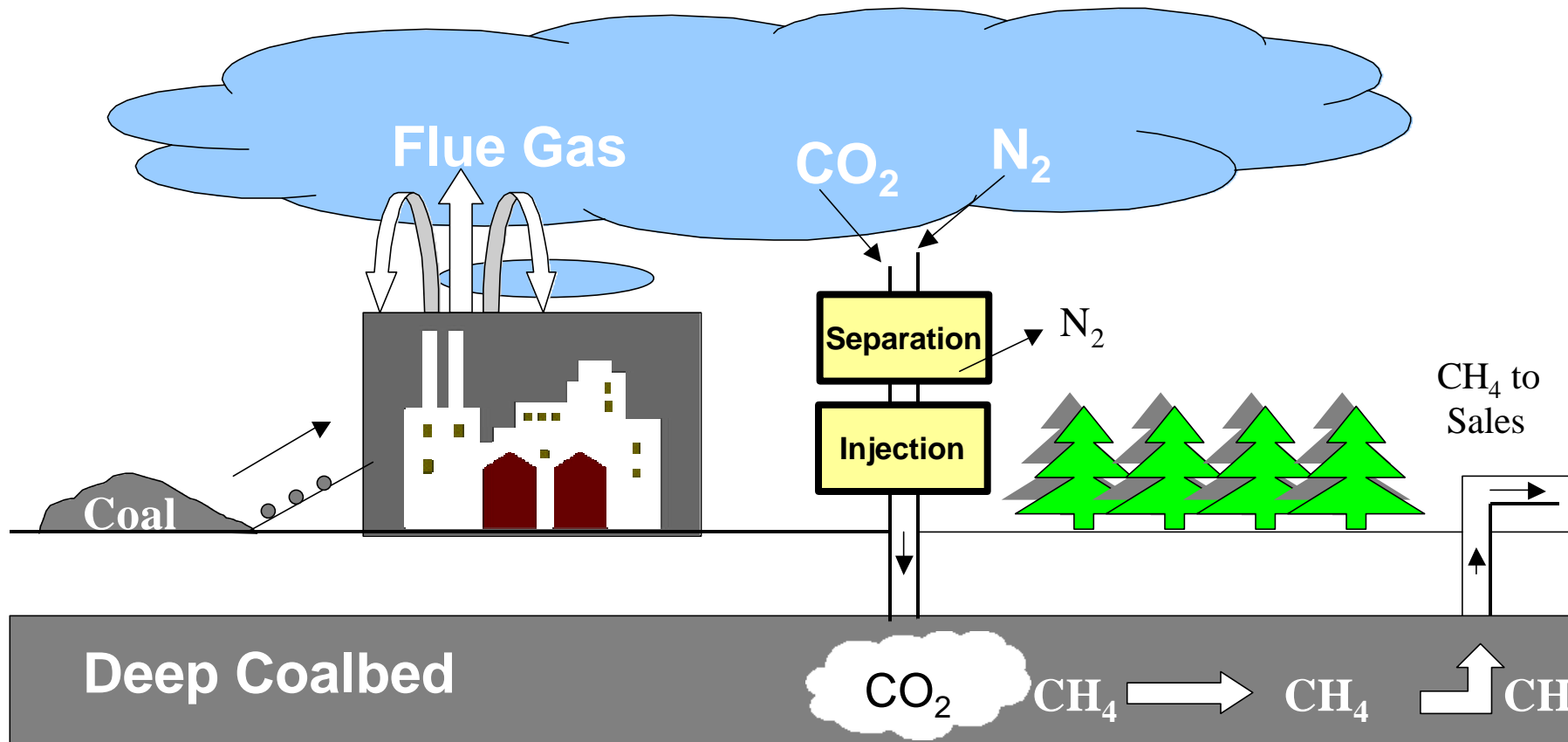
# Costs and CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions in Electricity Generation



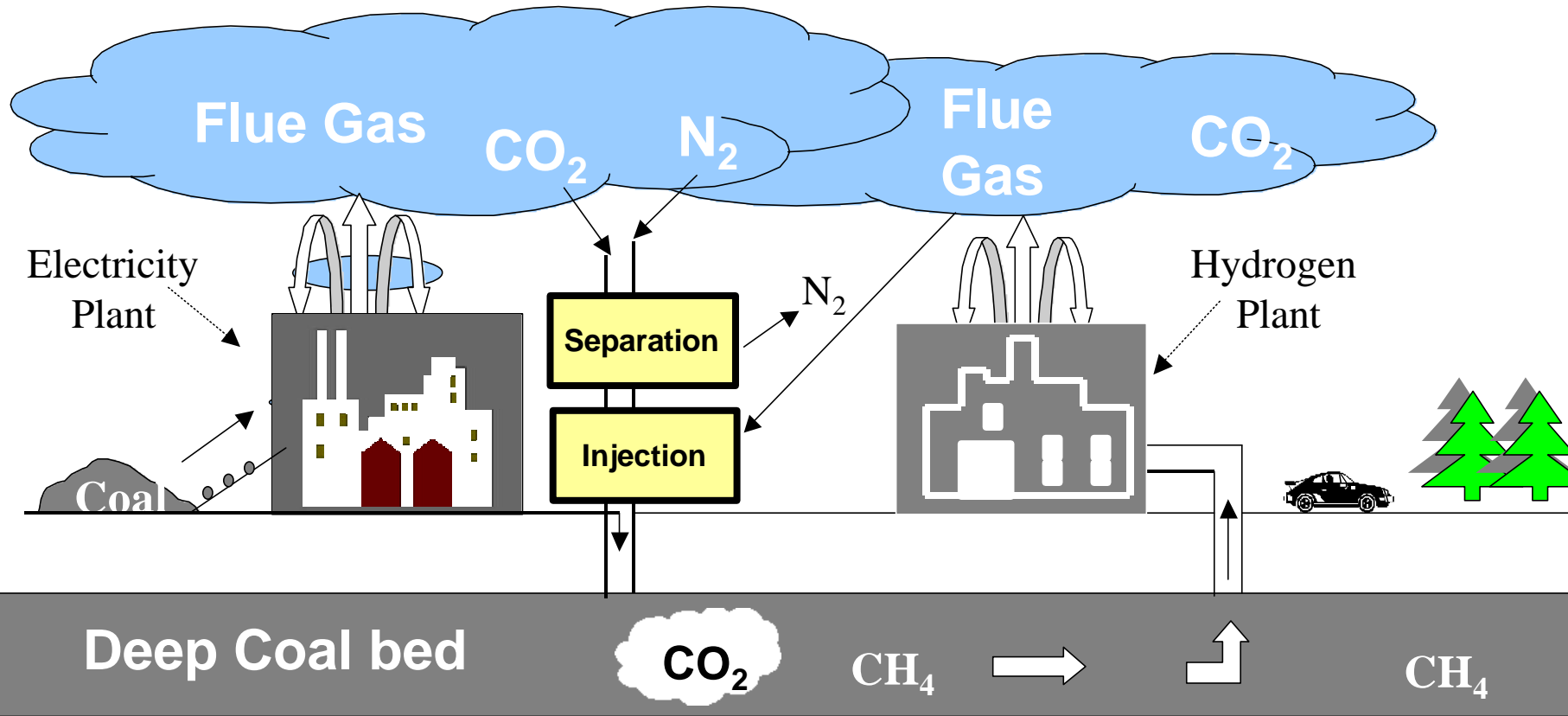
# Integrated System for Electricity, H<sub>2</sub> and Heat

- Gains in efficiency (Combined Cycle, Cogeneration)
- Decreases on environmental liability (CO<sub>2</sub>, Sox, Nox, Particulates)
- Central Power versus Distributed Power

# Zero Emission Power Plants

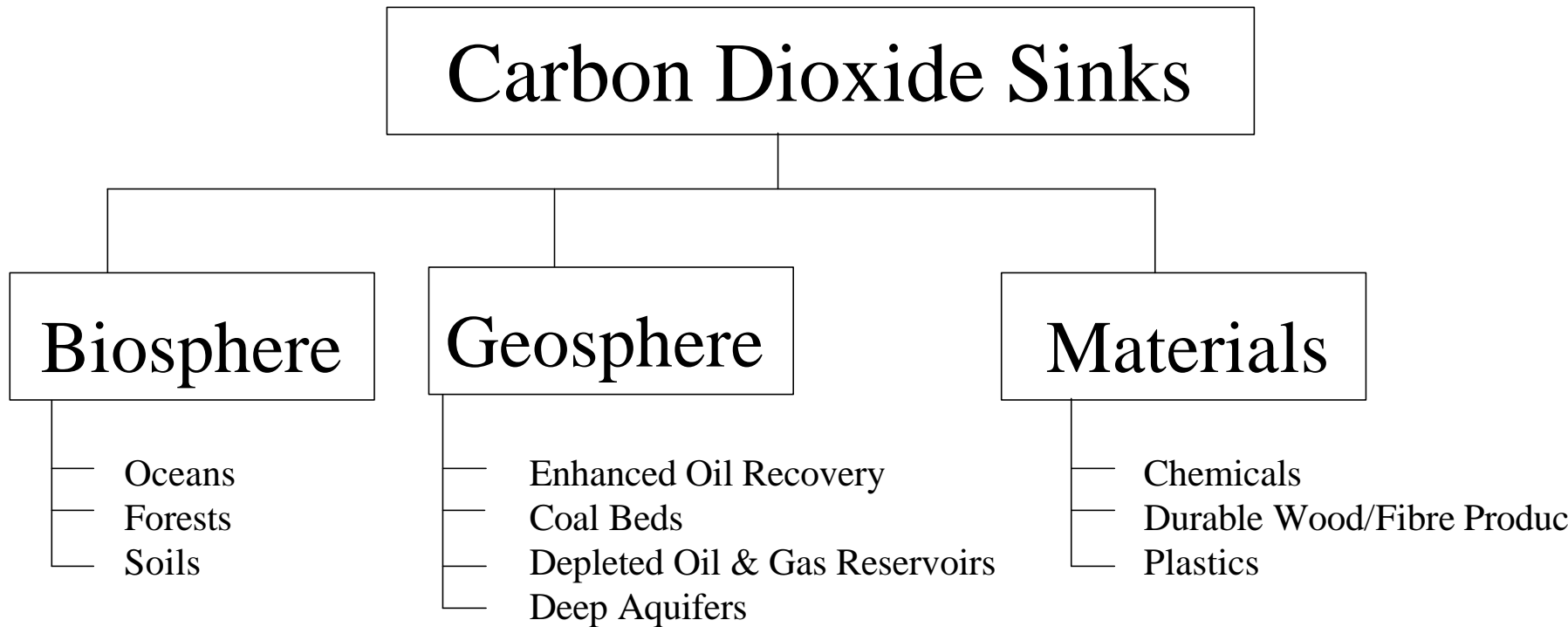


# Zero Emission Power Plants



Two  $\text{CO}_2$  molecules displace one  $\text{CH}_4$  molecule in the coal bed

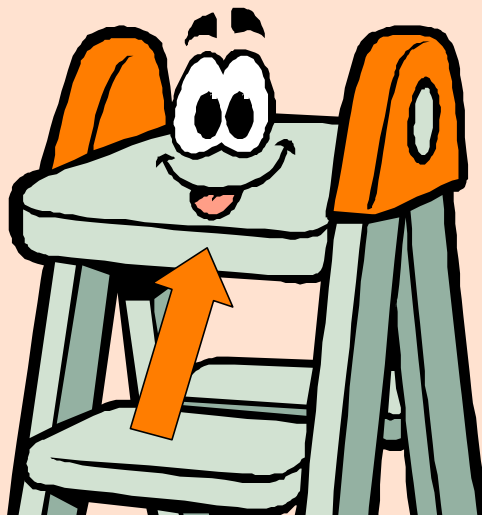
# Figure 1. Classes of Carbon Dioxide Sinks



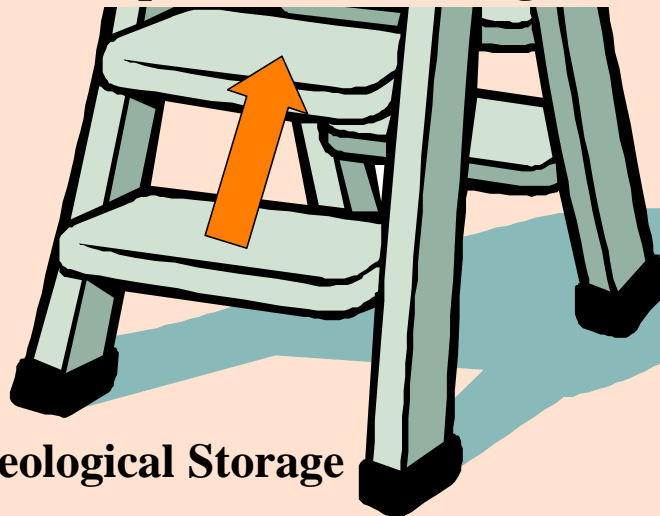


# Decarbonization of Fossil Fuels

Energy Conversion



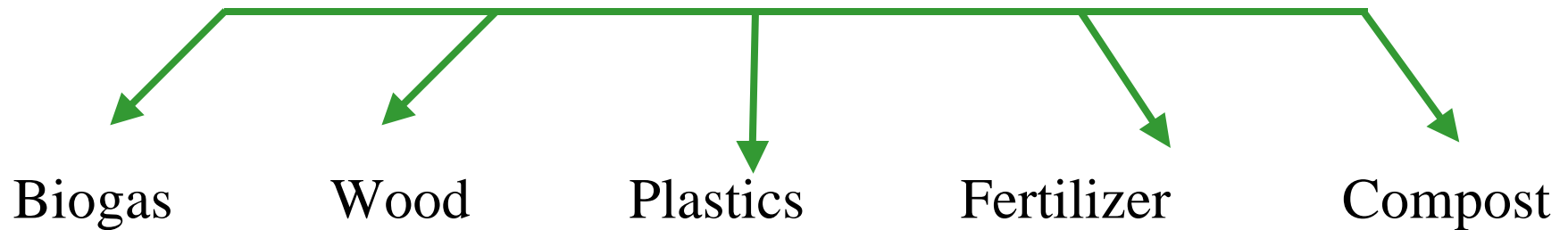
Separation Technologies



Geological Storage

# Products

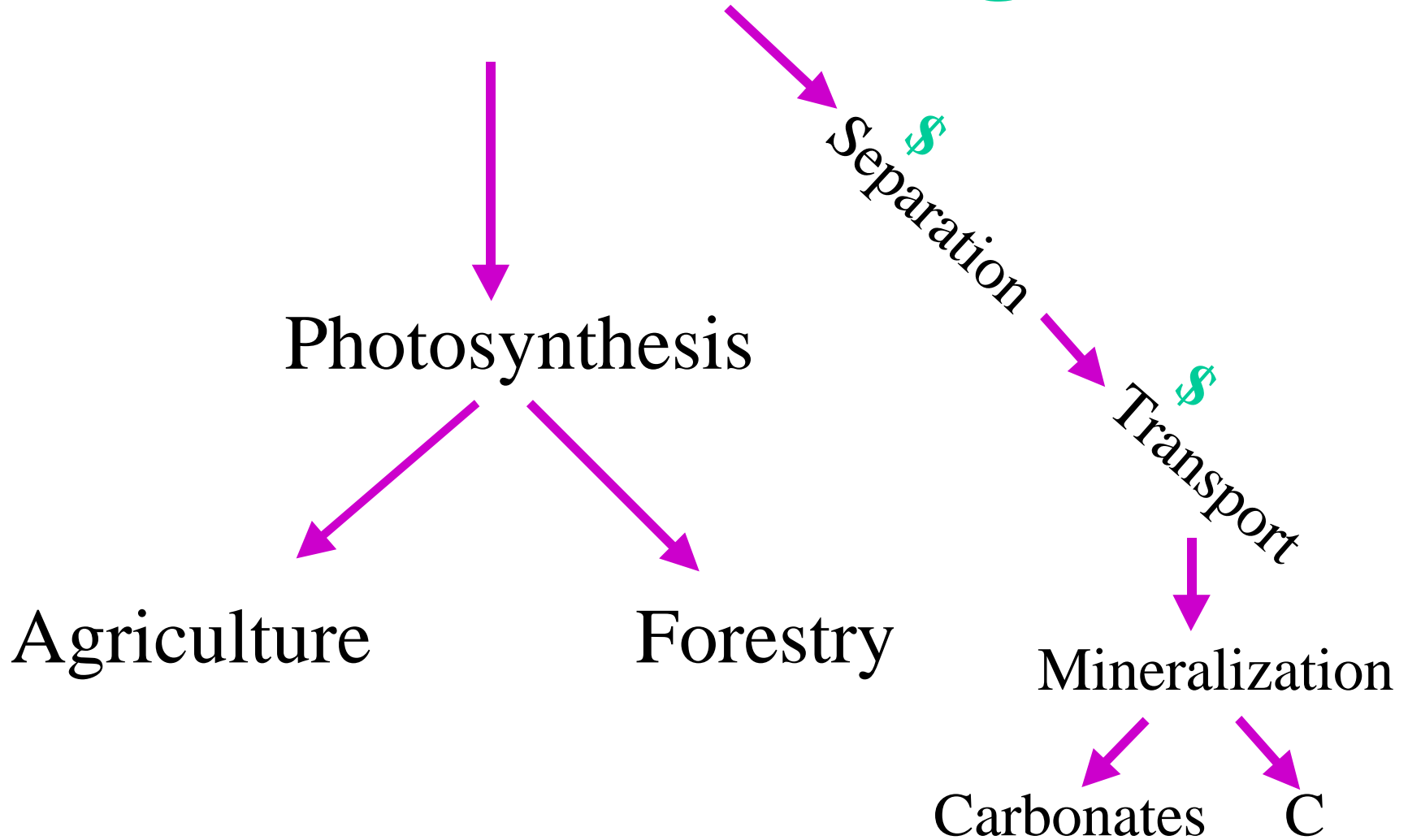
- Of High Value -



- Of Low Value -



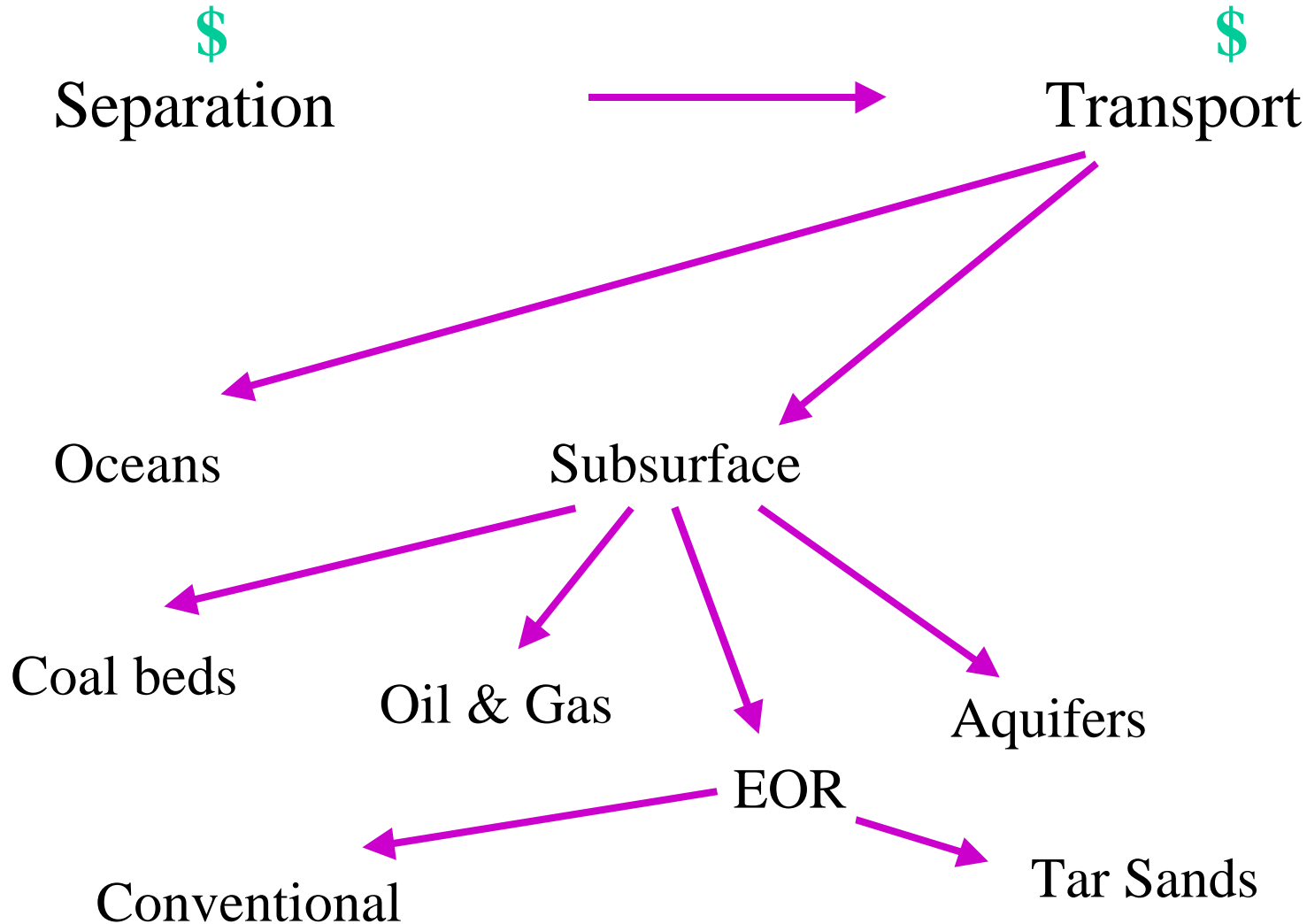
# Surface Storage



# Biosphere Sinks

Sink	Global (Gt CO <sub>2</sub> )	Capacities -Canada (Mt CO <sub>2</sub> )	Capacities -Alberta (Mt CO <sub>2</sub> )	Retention -Time (Years)	Seq. Rates -Alberta (Mt CO <sub>2</sub> /yr)
Oceans	4400	No Estimate	Not Applicable	<1000	
Forestry	220-319	4,070	367	50	3.7-7.3
Agriculture	165-447	484 – 1,034	172-367	10s	17.2-36.7

# Subsurface Storage



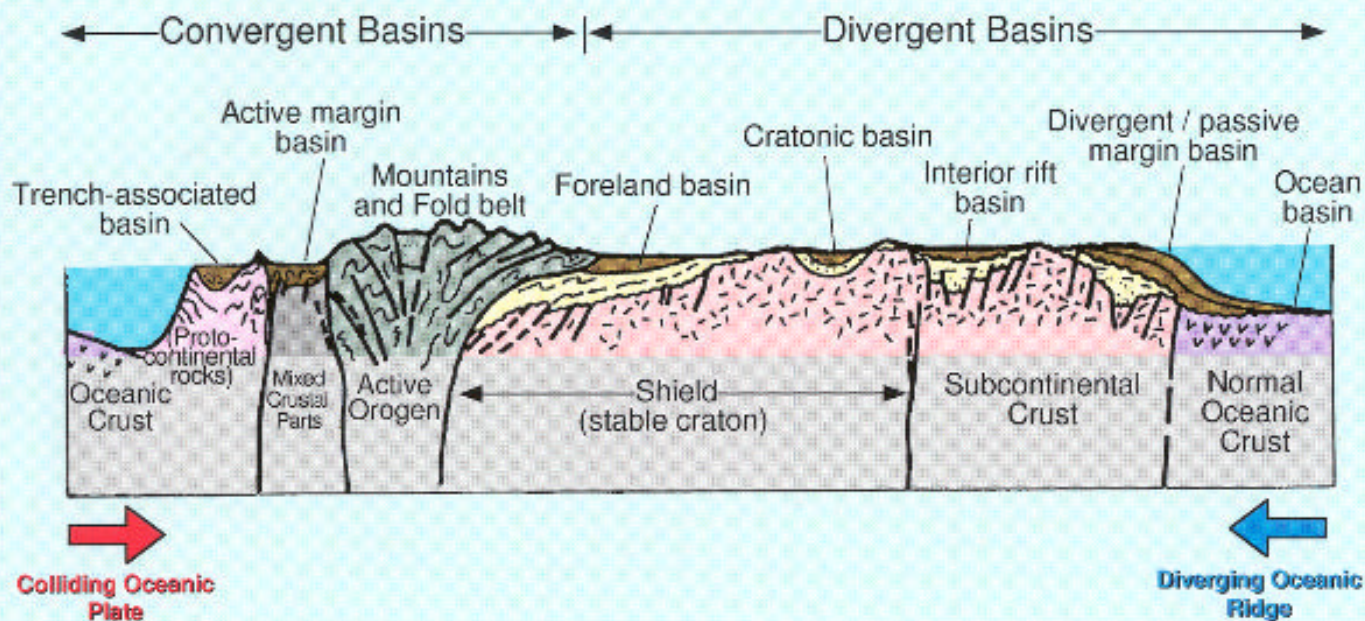
# Geosphere Sinks

Sink	Global (Gt CO <sub>2</sub> )	Capacities -Canada (Mt CO <sub>2</sub> )	Capacities -Alberta (Mt CO <sub>2</sub> )	Retention -Time (Years)	Storage Rates -Alberta (Mt CO <sub>2</sub> /yr)
EOR	238	330	220	10s	2.2
Coalbeds	300-964	14,680- 28,600	18,350	100,000s- 1,000,000s	18
Deleted Oil & Gas Reservoirs	630	18,350	12,850	100,000s- 1,000,000s	13
Deep Aquifers	183- 51,333	No Estimate	19,800	100,000s- 1,000,000s	20

# Sedimentary Basins, Fossil Fuels, Greenhouse Gases and Geological Storage: A Serendipitous Association

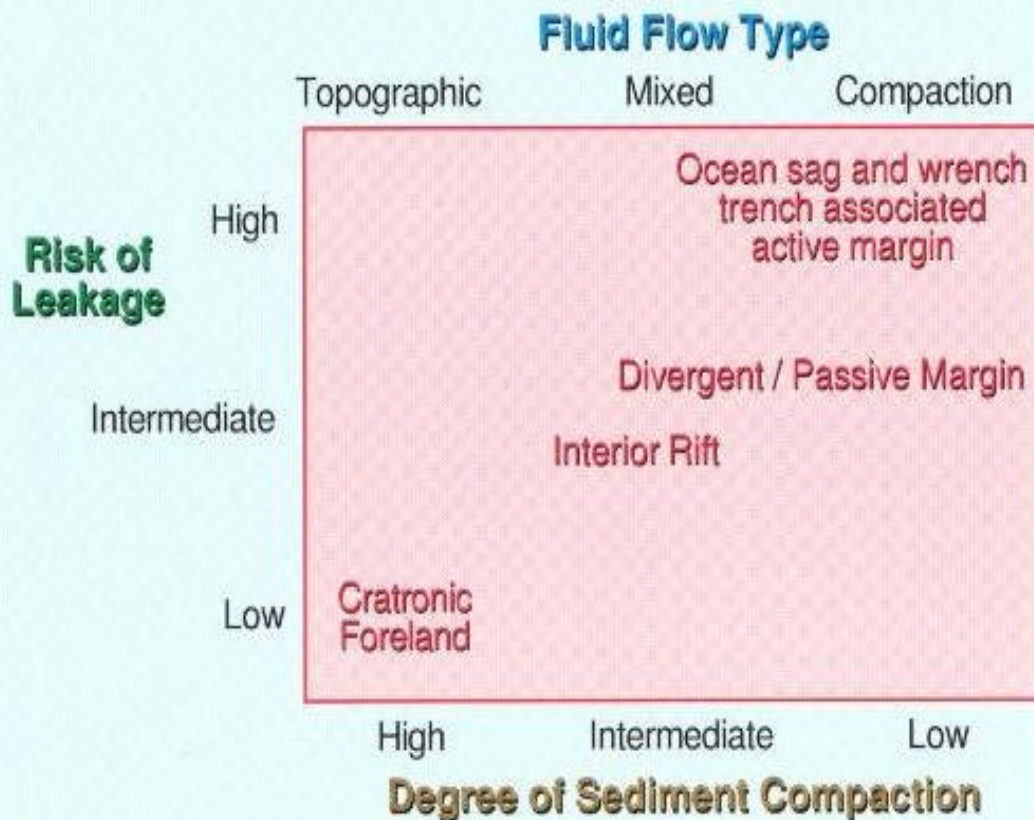
- Fossil fuels (oil, gas and coal) are found in sedimentary basins
- The fluid fossil fuels are transported to traps through aquifers
- During conversion of the fossil fuels to energy. Greenhouse gases are created
- Extraction of the fossil fuels have created new storage space (in the subsurface) which can be used for geological storage of greenhouse gases

## Types of Sedimentary Basins

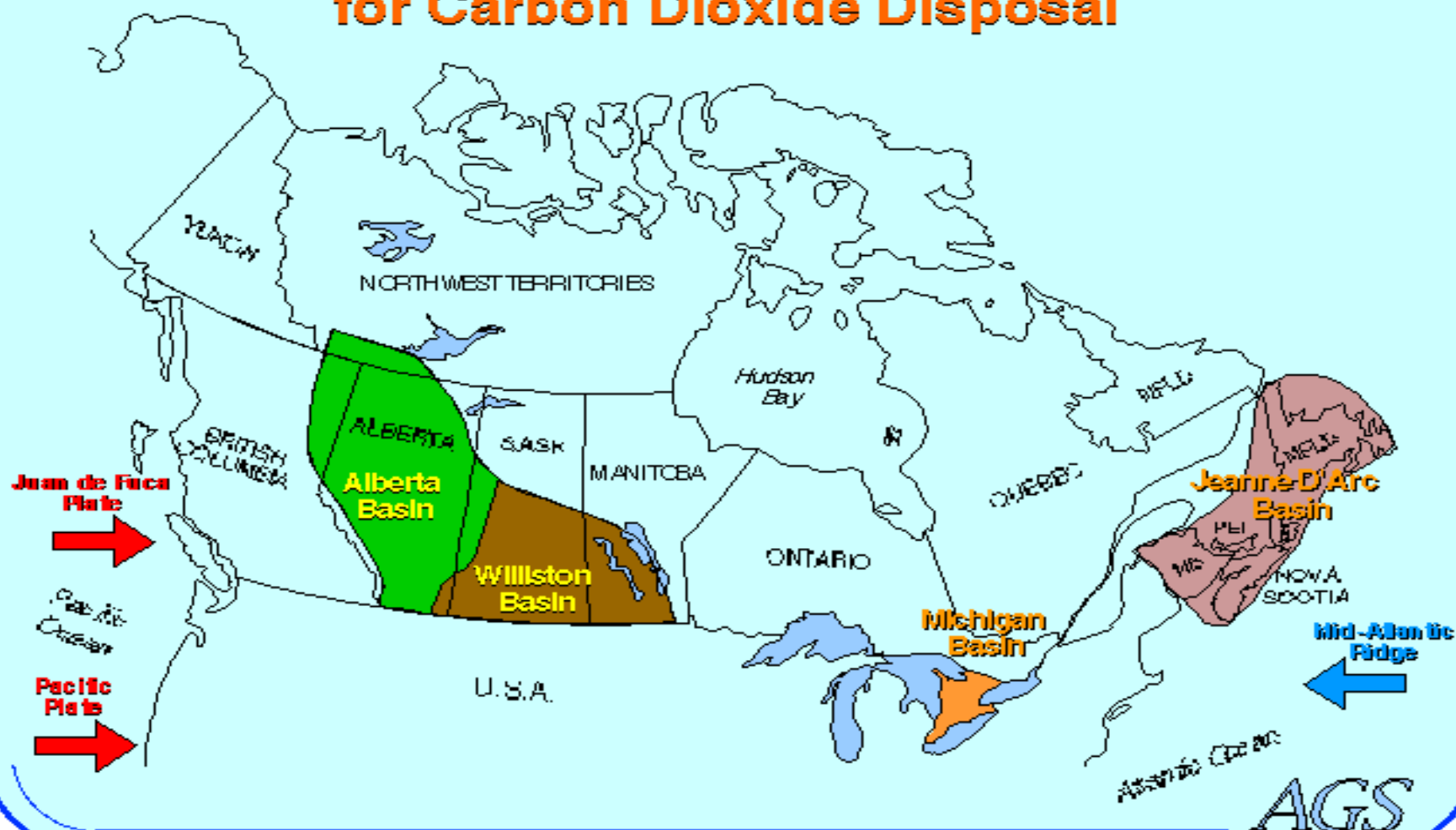




## Suitability of Sedimentary Basins to Carbon Dioxide Disposal



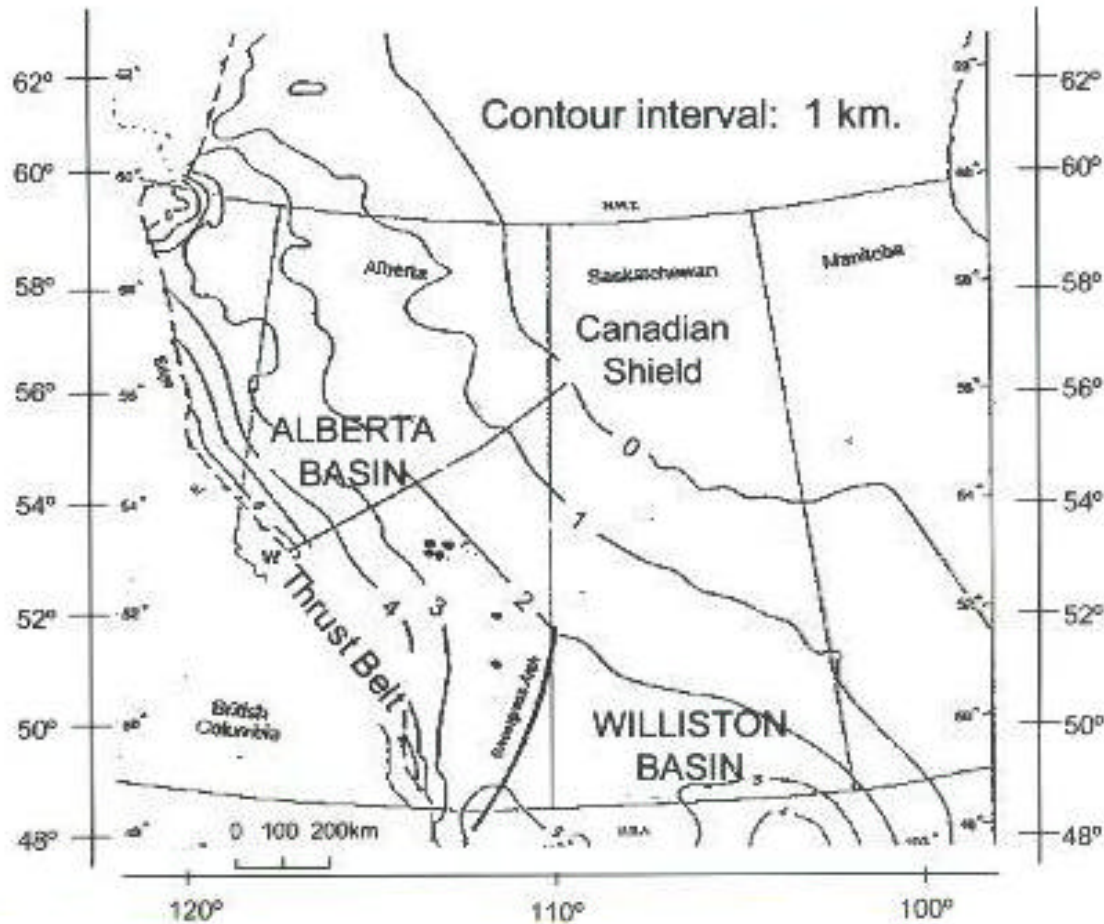
## Major Sedimentary Basins in Canada Suitable for Carbon Dioxide Disposal



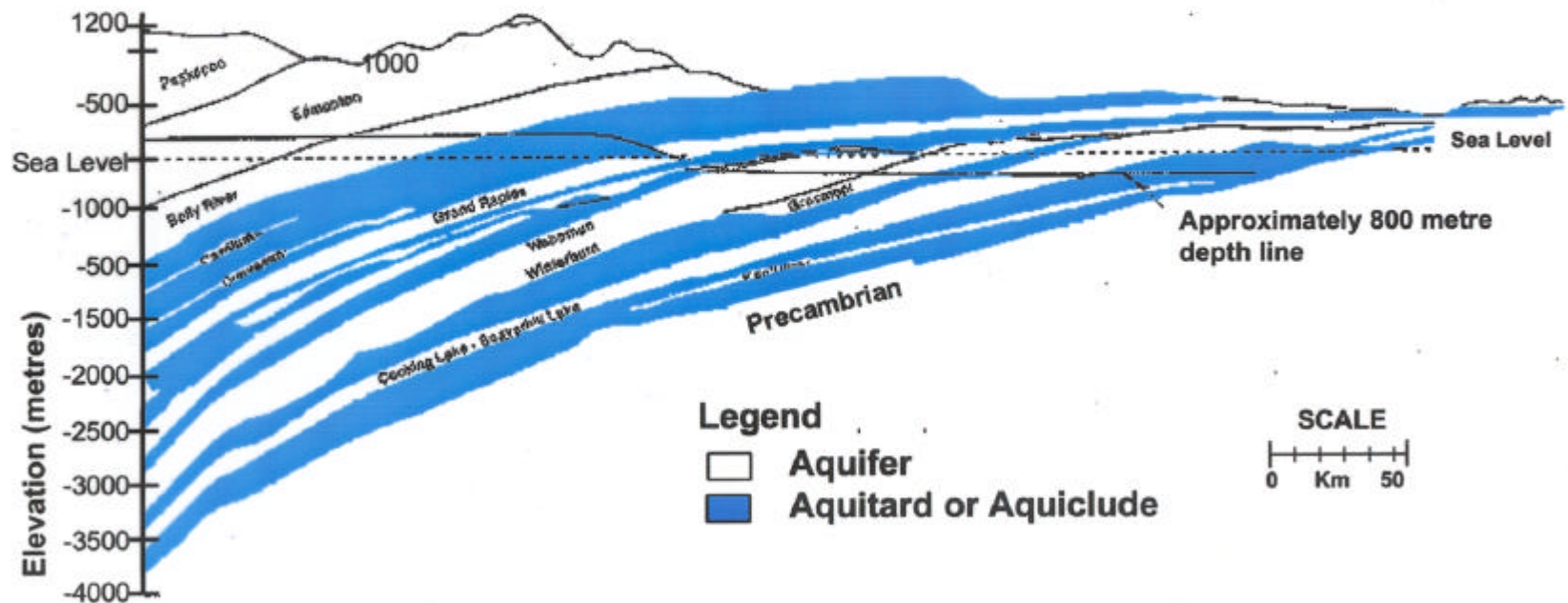
# Geological Storage Options for Alberta

- Deep Aquifers
- Depleted Oil and Gas (O&G) Reservoirs
- Depleted Coalbed Methane (CBM) Reservoirs
- Enhanced O&G Recovery
- Enhanced CBM Recovery

# Western Canada Sedimentary Basin

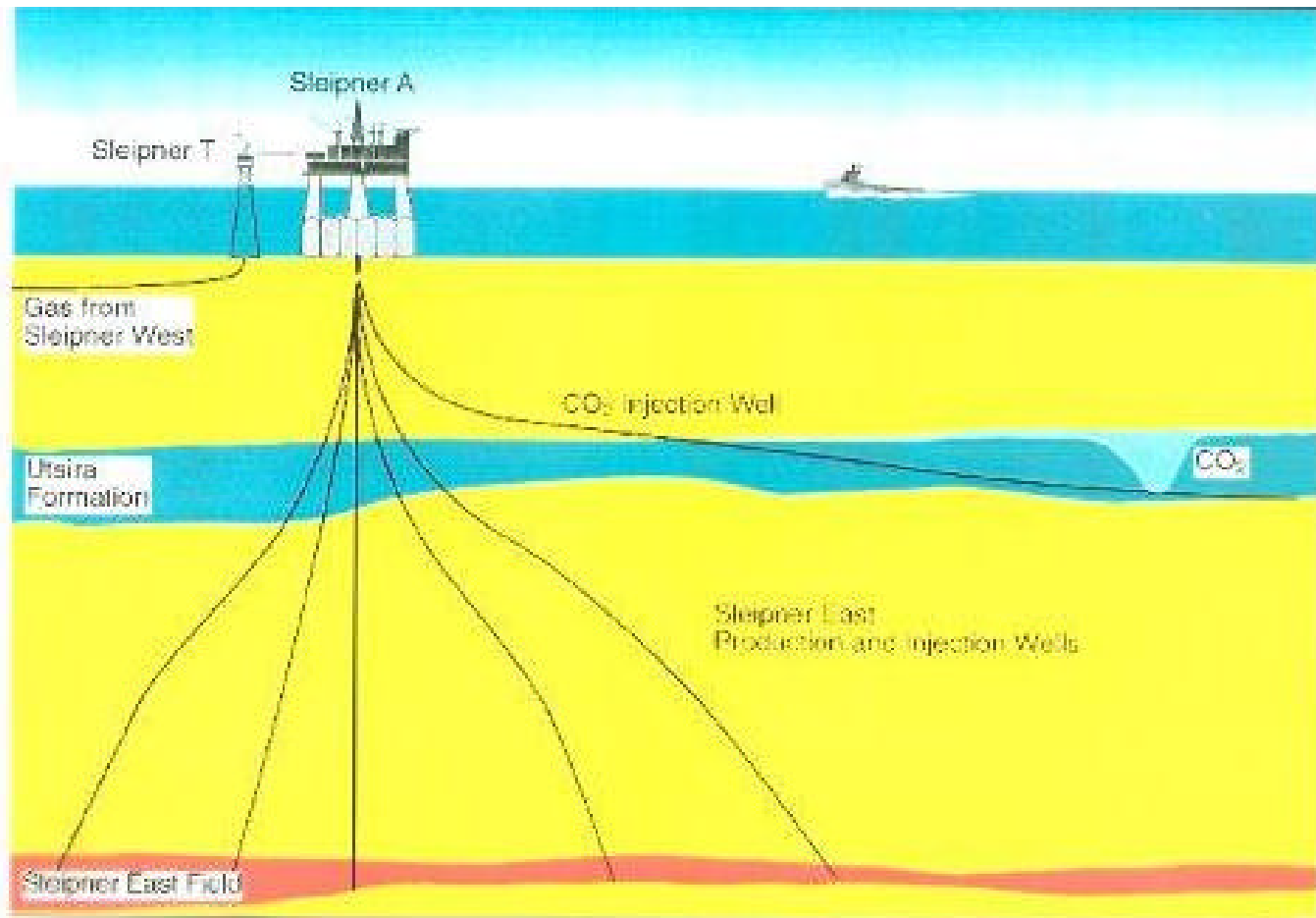


# Geological Storage

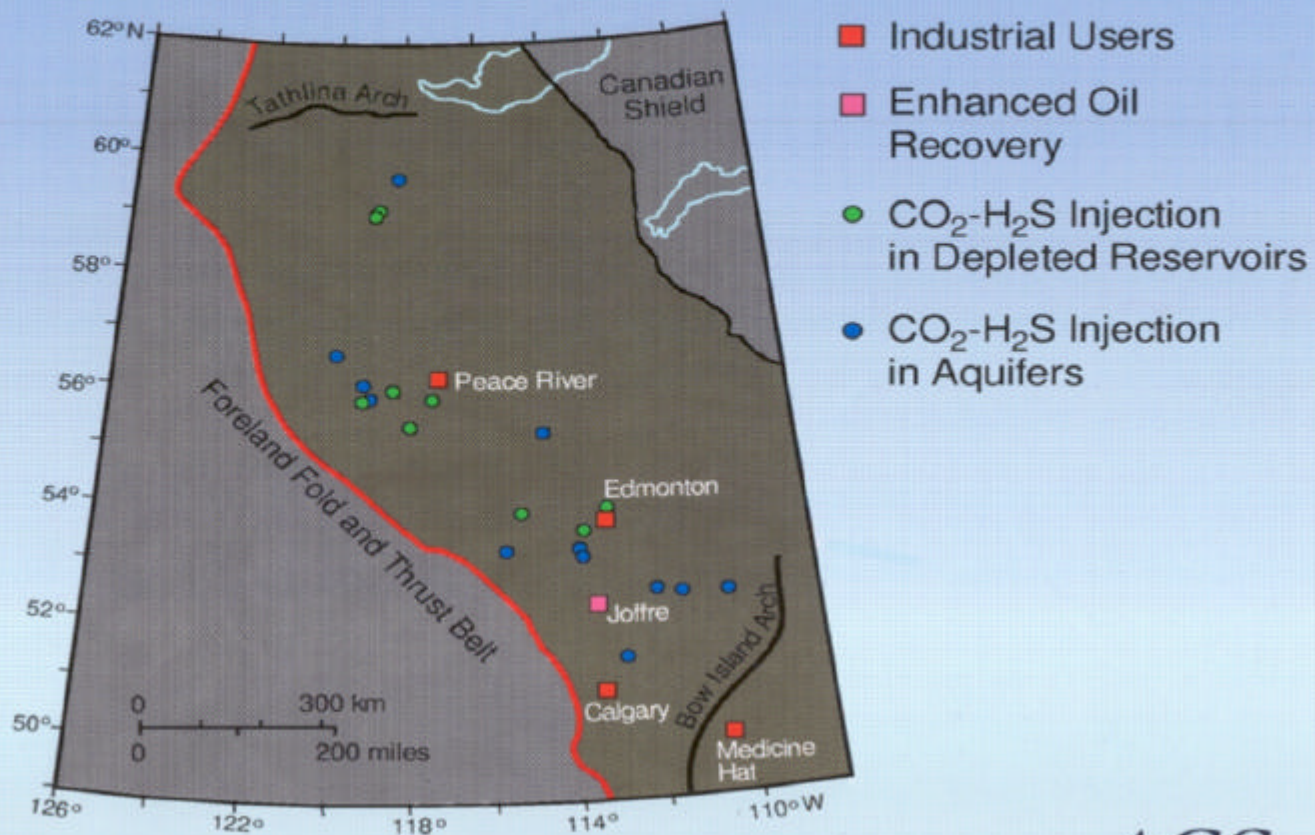




# CO<sub>2</sub> Injection into Aquifers



## CO<sub>2</sub> Use and Disposal in the Alberta Basin

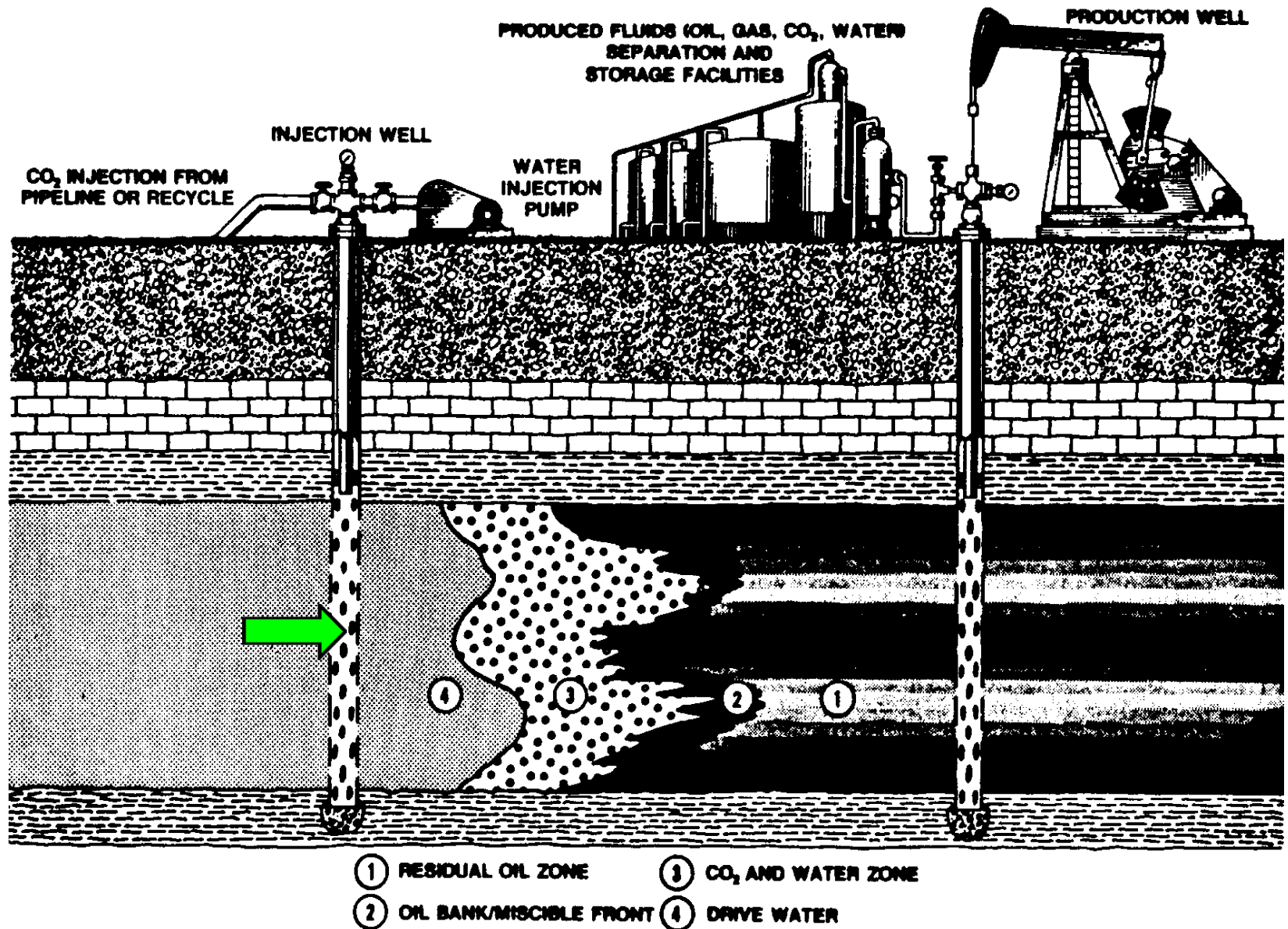


# Aquifers

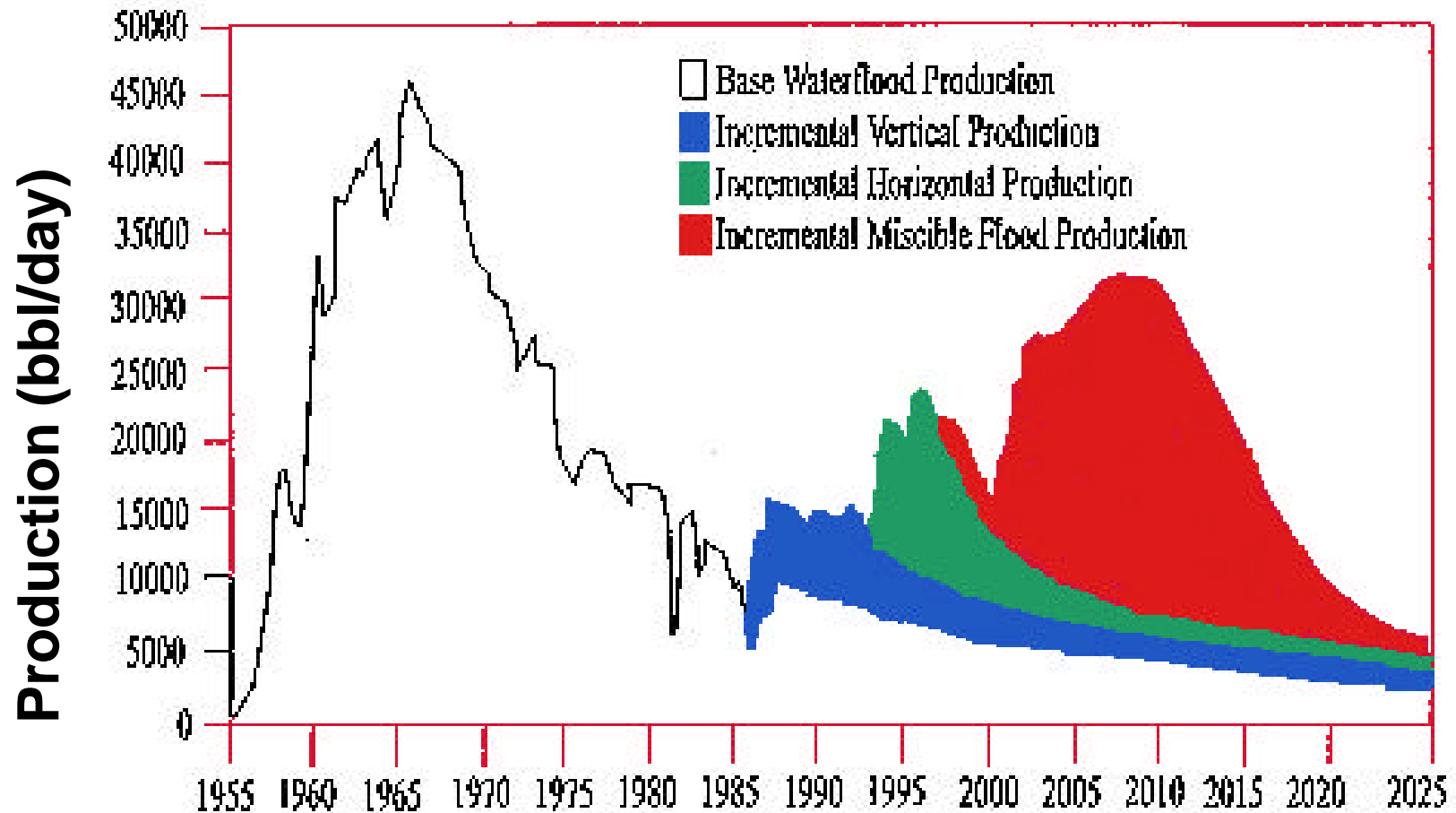
- Injection technology is mature on a small scale
- Ubiquitous
- Need database for hydrology, capacities, locations, stability and ranking
- Treat oil and gas as related to aquifers
- Commercial Projects
  - Sleipner, Norway
  - Acid gas disposal, Alberta



# Enhanced Oil Recovery ( $\text{CO}_2$ Miscible Flooding)

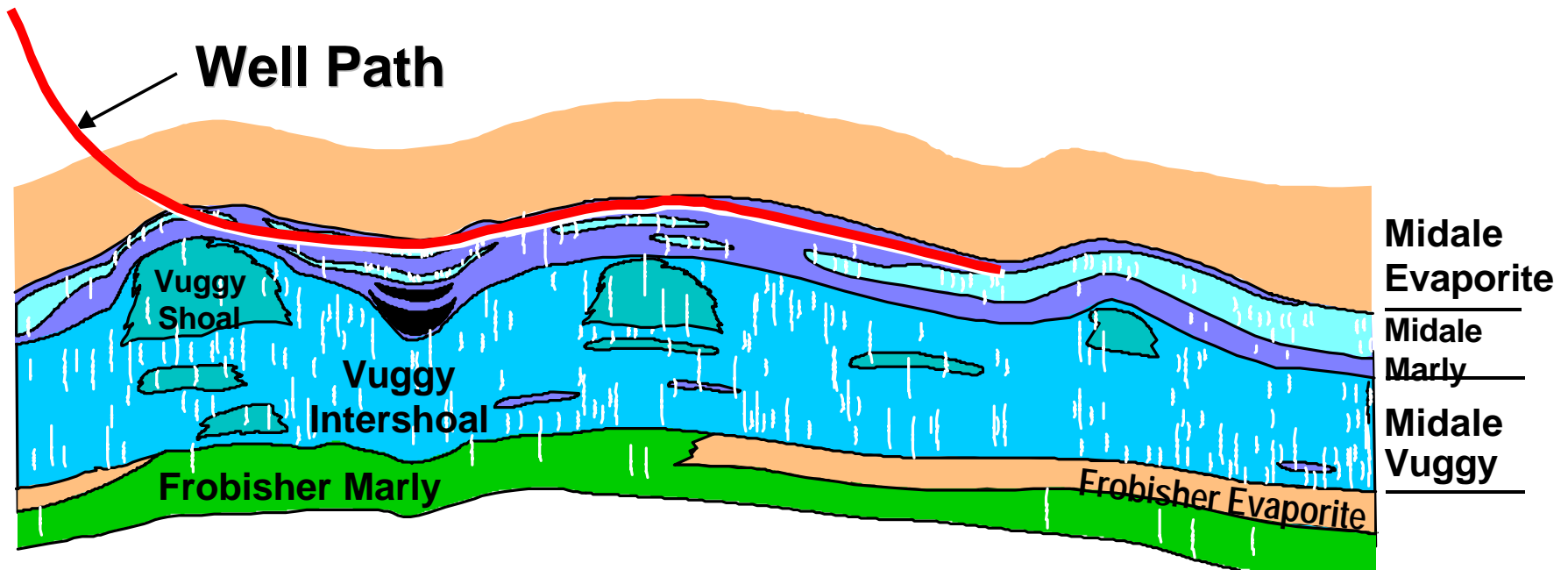


# CO<sub>2</sub> Injection for Enhanced Oil Recovery



PanCanadian, Canada

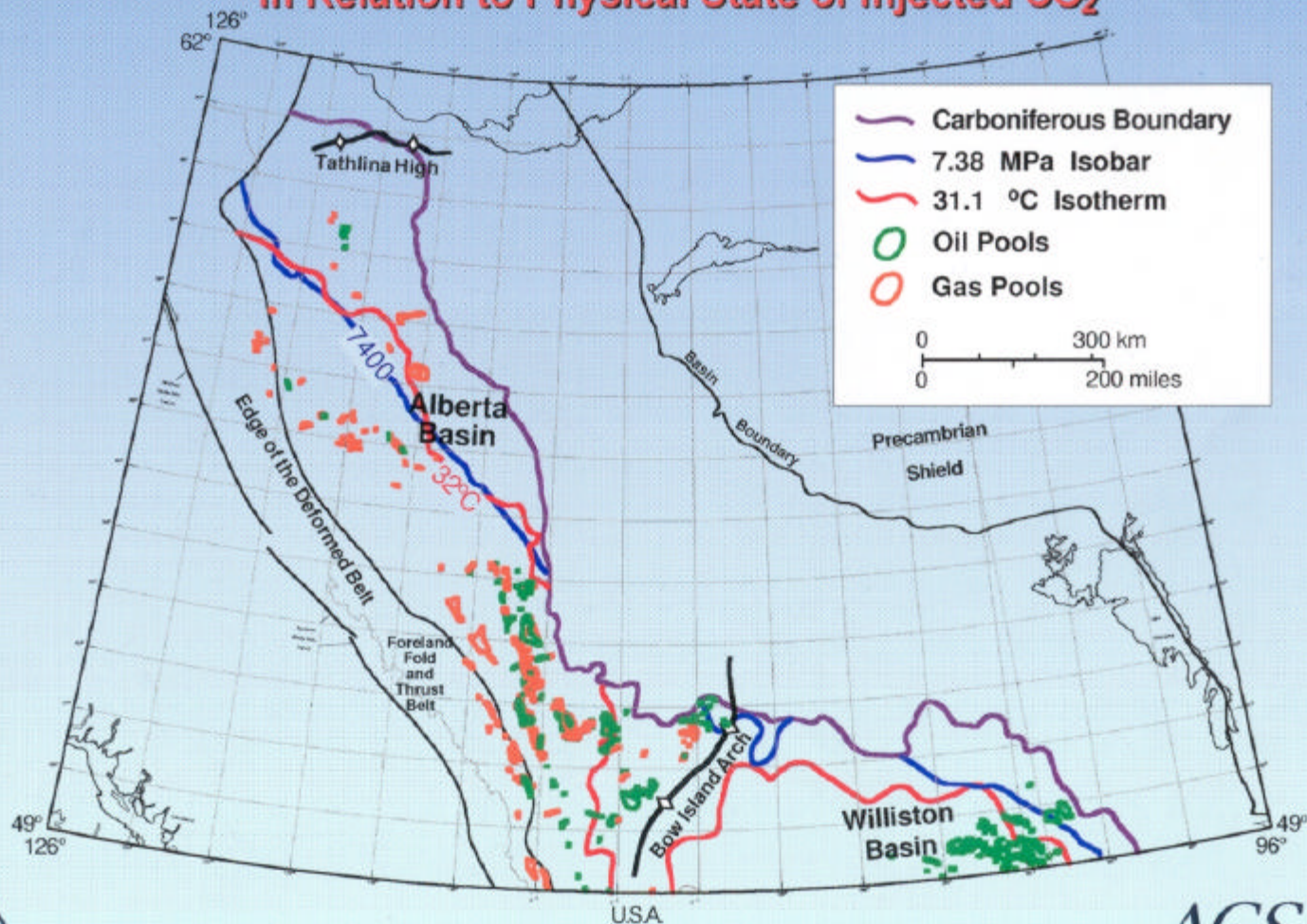
# Schematic East-West Geological Cross-Section



# Enhanced Oil Recovery → Depleted Oil Reservoirs

- Production technology is mature
- Focus on monitoring and maximizing CO<sub>2</sub> uptake
- Value added
- Proposed commercial projects
  1. Weyburn project, Saskatchewan
  2. BP project, Alaskan North Slope

## Distribution of Major Oil and Gas Pools in the Carboniferous in Relation to Physical State of Injected CO<sub>2</sub>

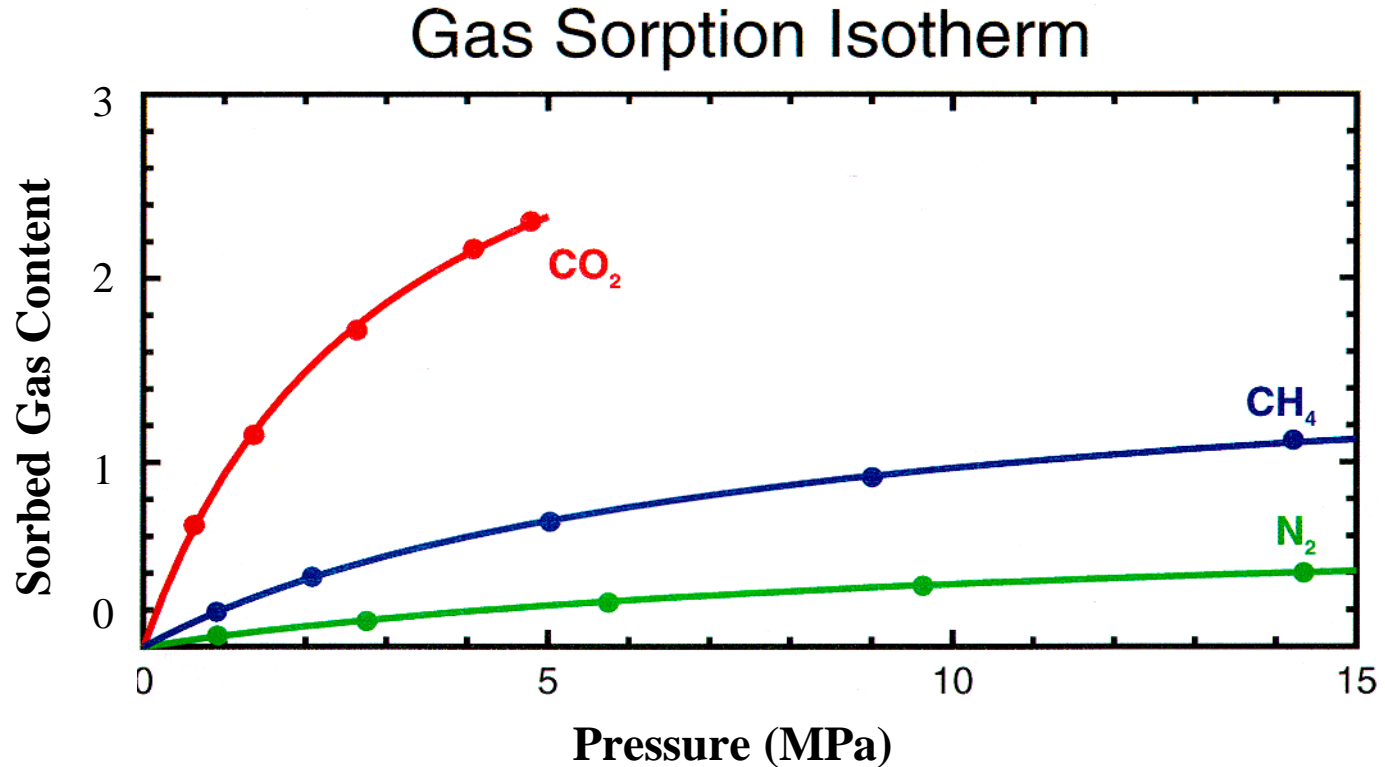




# Depleted Gas Reservoirs

- Storage technology is mature
- Nothing required at this time
- Currently used to store Natural Gas

# Sorption Data for Different Pure Gases



# Gas Supply Evaluation

Year

2000

- Natural Gas → Heating
- CBM → Heating + Electricity
- ECBM → Enerplex(Electricity + H<sub>2</sub>)
- Methanogenesis + ECBM

Increasing

Sustainability

2100

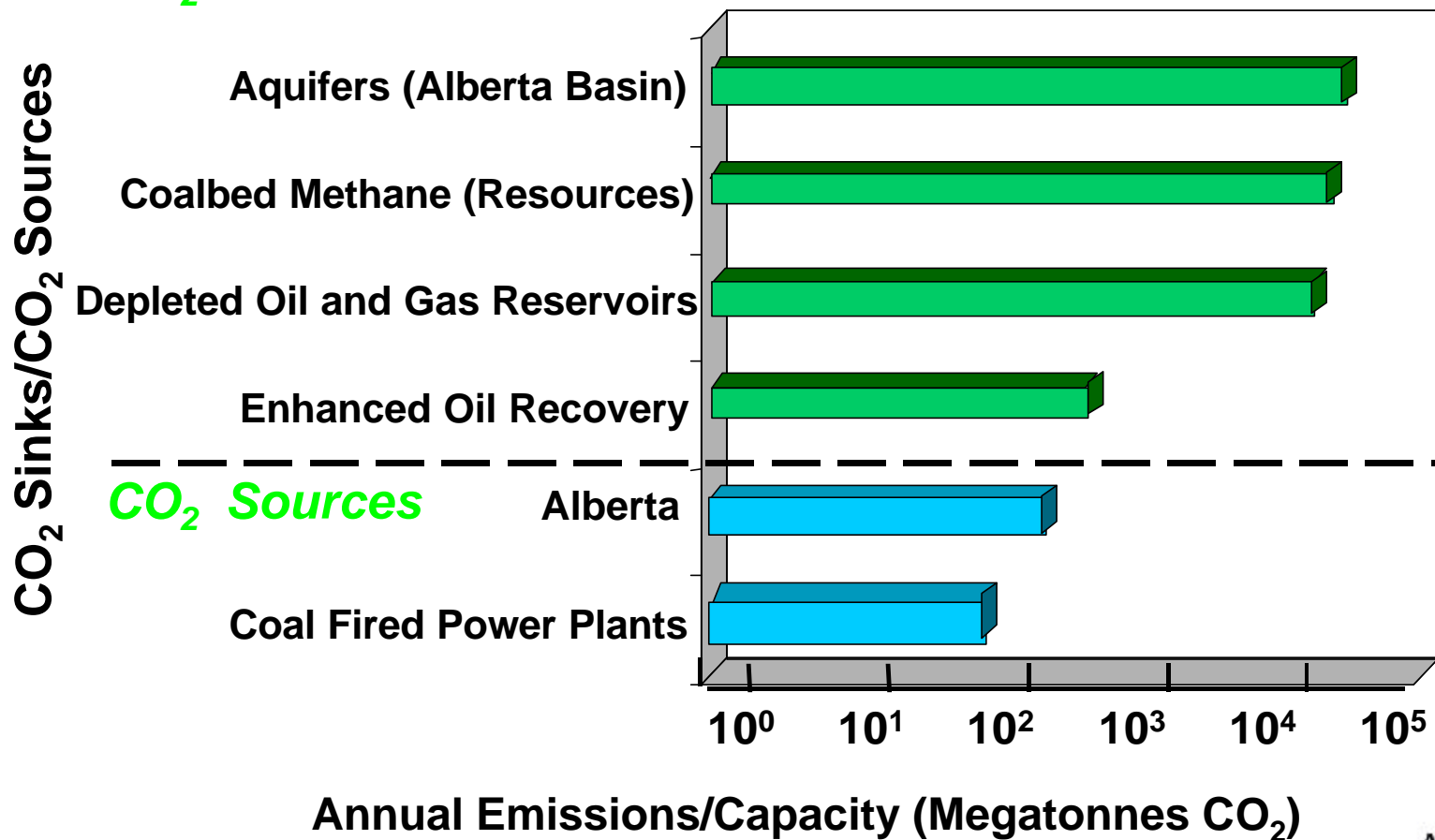


# Enhanced Coalbed Methane

- Technology is immature
- Requires technical demonstration and basic research
- Value added
- Demonstration Projects
  - San Juan Basin , New Mexico
  - Fenn-Big Valley, Alberta

# Emissions & Greenhouse Gas Storage Capacity in the Alberta Sedimentary Basin

## CO<sub>2</sub> Sinks



# Opportunities for Geological Storage of CO<sub>2</sub> in Sedimentary Basins

- Depleted Oil Reservoirs ↔ Enhanced Recovery (EOR)
- Depleted Coalbed Methane (CBM) Reservoir ↔ Enhanced CBM
- Depleted Gas Reservoirs ↔ Enhanced Gas Recovery (EGR)
- Aquifers

# Table 3. Assessment of other issues related to the use of biological and geologic sinks for carbon sequestration

Sink	Environmental Impact	Stability/Security	Verifiability
<b>Biological Sinks</b>			
Ocean	Negative	L	M
Forests	Positive	L-M	L
Agriculture	Positive	L-M	L
<b>Geological Sinks</b>			
Enhanced Oil Recovery	Neutral	M	H
Coal Beds	Neutral	H	H
Depleted Oil & Gas Reservoirs	Neutral	H	H
Deep Aquifers	Neutral	H	H

**Note: L=Low: M=Medium: H=High:**

# Energy Debate

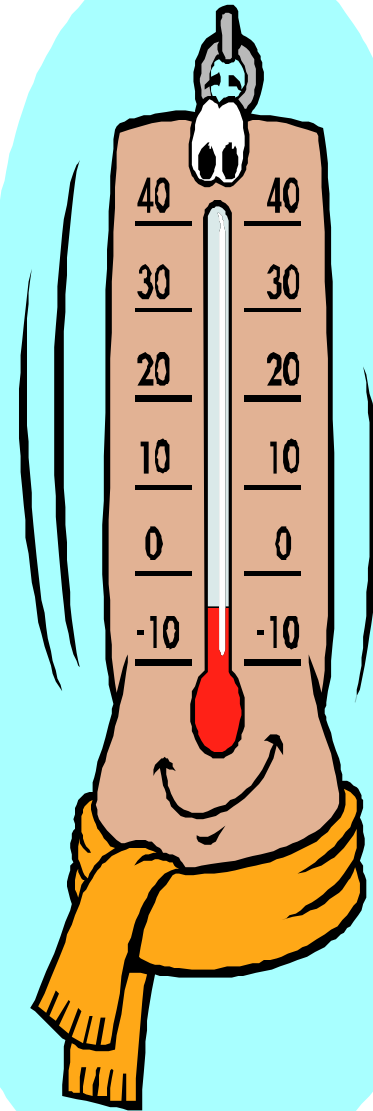
## (Economics vs Environment)

- Energy Source (fossil fuels, nuclear, renewables)
- Energy Conversion ( $H_2$ , electricity, heat, pressure)
- Energy Use (central vs distributed, conservation)
- Land Use
- Capacity Building

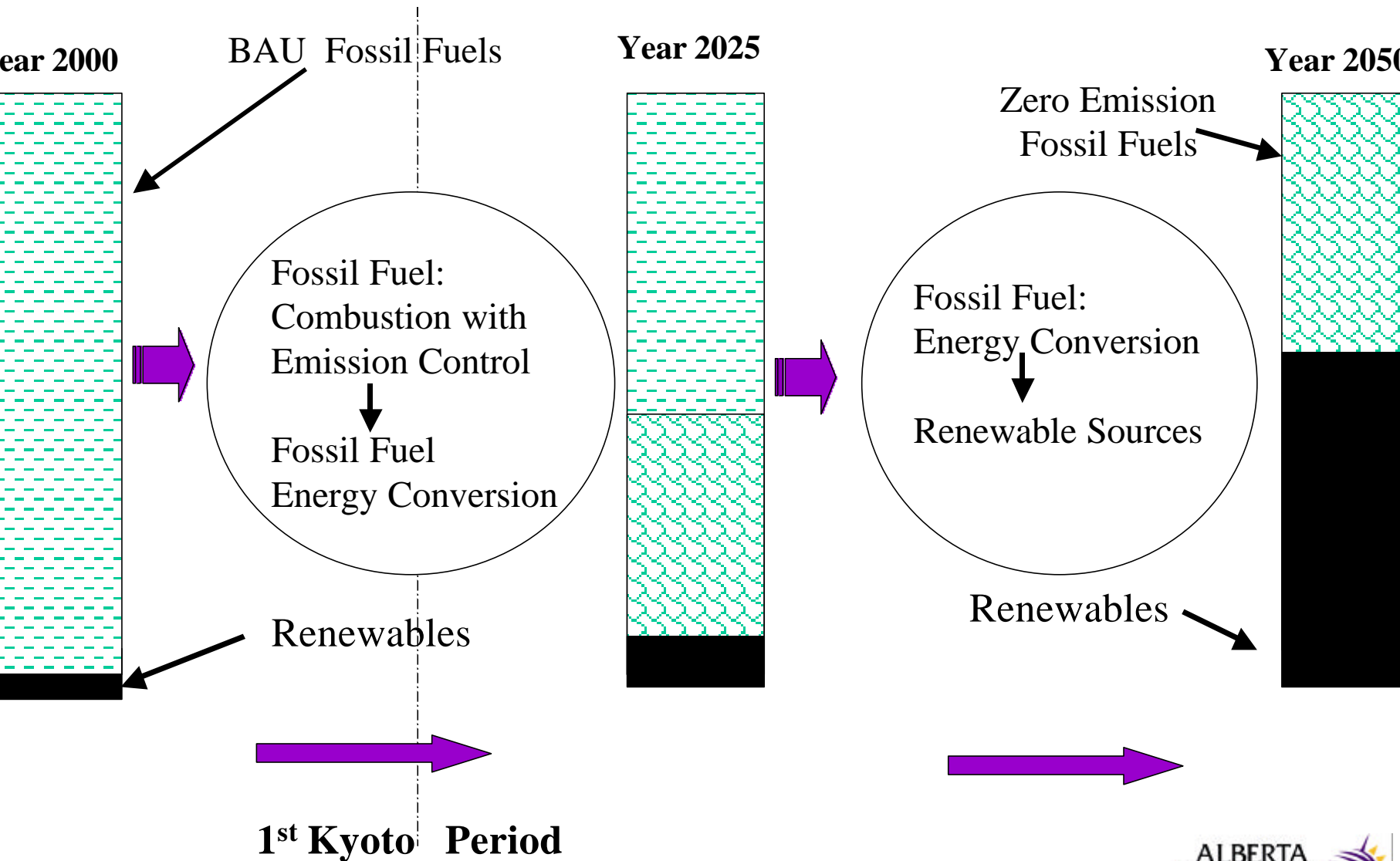


**“ I think the reason God  
made economists is to make  
sure weather forecastors  
don’t look so bad”**

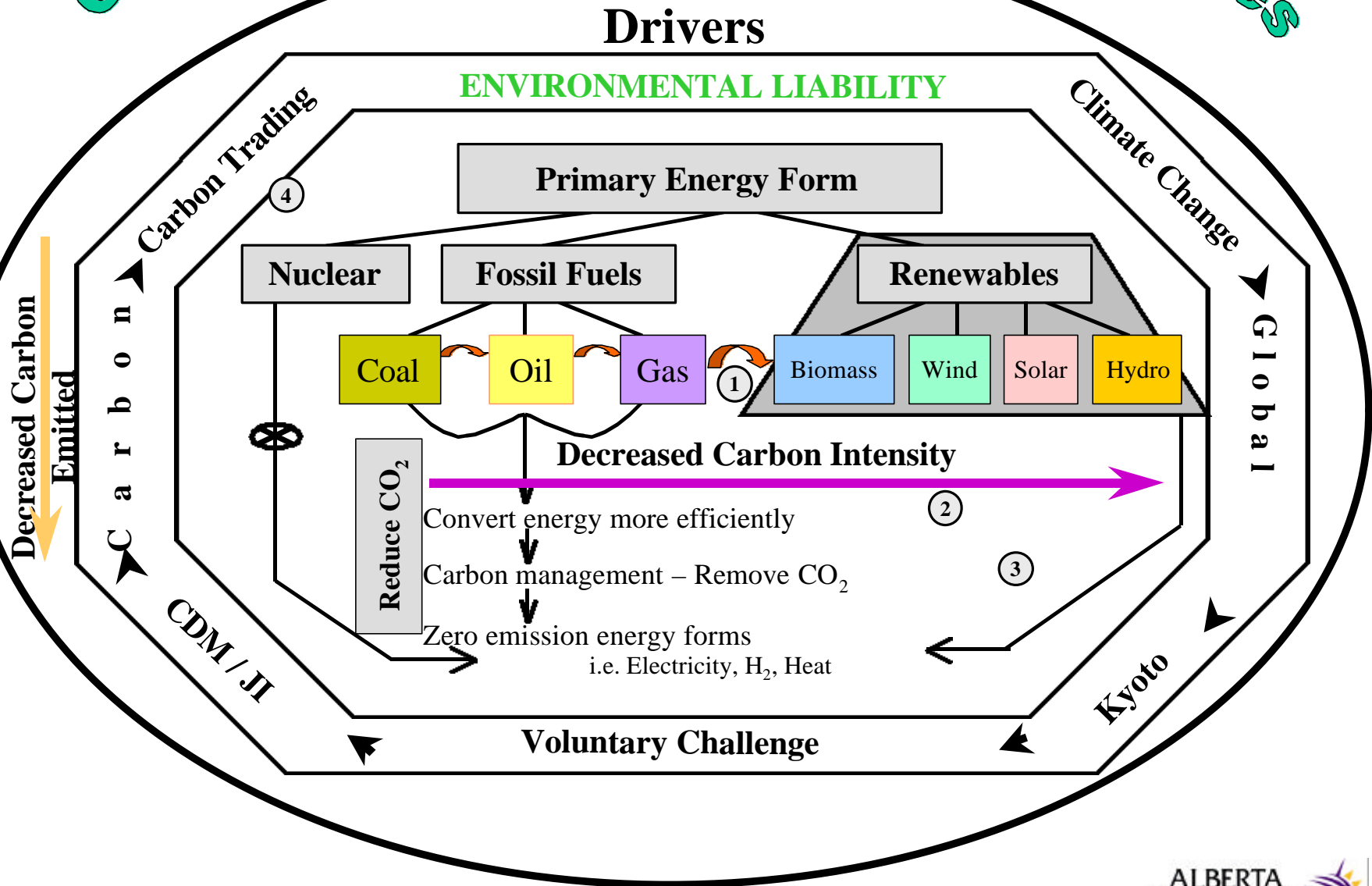
**Gordon Thiessen,  
Bank of Canada Governor**



# “Making the Energy Transition from Combustion to Zero Emissions”



# Greenhouse Gas Mitigation Strategies





# “Storage” not “Sequester”

## “Sequester” Definition

1. Oxford Dictionary: seclude; isolate; or set apart; separate and reject
2. American Heritage Dictionary: segregate or set apart

Segregate – to separate or isolate from others or from a main body or group

3. Webster Dictionary: to remove or separate

**Sequester = Capture + Compression + Transport  
+ Storage**